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"The truth,
the whole truth,
and nothing
but the truth
... without fear
or favor"

Conde McGinley
1890 • FOUNDER • 1963

South Africa Next State Dept. Sell-out

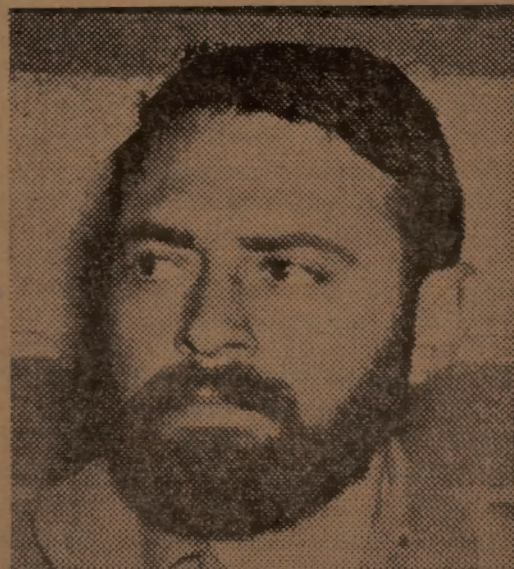
COMMUNISTS AMONG SUBVERSIVES FOUND GUILTY IN RIVONIA SABOTAGE TRIAL



Dennis Goldberg (Jew)



Lionel Bernstein (Jew)



Arthur Goldreich (Jew)

"What we see in South Africa today is a powerfully moneyed effort . . . to build up a huge pressure for the overthrow of our ideal of national self-determination and survival, the ideal entrusted to us by our forefathers. . .

"Let us call this thing by its proper name! It is Pharisaism, striving to make its dominion world-wide and absolute. It is money power trying to usurp political power, as by its nature it is bound to do, and all over the world today the human spirit fights back, even the fight seems hopeless, as too by its nature it is bound to do."

—South African Observer, May, 1964

The lengthy (9 months) Rivonia Sabotage Trial was brought to a close on June 12, 1964, when eight of the ten accused were found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Government of South Africa by violent means, some of the charges alleging the use of outside military intervention. They were sentenced to life imprisonment, although their guilt could have incurred the death penalty. Found guilty were six black Africans, an Indian and a white (Dennis Goldberg). A ninth defendant, former Communist Party propaganda chief Lionel Bernstein, was acquitted and promptly rearrested on unspecified charges.

Last fall, the leaders of the sabotage group had been apprehended in a plotting session on the farm of Arthur Goldreich, formerly an Israeli guerrilla.

While awaiting trial, Goldreich escaped from a Johannesburg jail, fled the country disguised as a priest in black clerical garb, and thereby escaped standing trial (South African Observer, July 1964).

After being detained for four days, Abraham Fischer, senior defense counsel of the guilty eight saboteurs, was released from a Johannesburg jail on July 12. Fischer had been held under a security law which permits police to hold suspects for 90-day periods without charge or trial. He had been

rounded up with 40 others, mostly whites, in Security Police swoops throughout the country. By July 15, the arrests totaled about 80 potential security risks.

Allegations have been made by the American "liberal" press, among others, that South Africans are being sentenced to death or imprisoned for their opposition to the Government's policy of Separate Development (apartheid). This was strongly denied last June in the South African Parliament by Mr. B. J. Vorster, Minister of Justice and also by leaders of the Opposition parties (United & Progressive). The Opposition Press in South Africa also agreed that the verdict of guilty in the Sabotage Trial was fair and just, although the accused were all opponents of apartheid.

The chief defense lawyer in the Sabotage Trial, Abraham Fischer (alias Bram), has been identified by the South African Department of Justice as one of many white persons "who have been office-bearers, officers, members or active supporters of the Communist Party of South Africa." (Regulation Gazette No. 142, Dept. of Justice, Republic of South Africa, Nov. 16, 1962. p 4).

The list of subversive people compiled by South Africa's Justice Department is quite revealing. Out of 129 white Europeans listed, over 90 are easily identified as being Jews, many with birthplaces other than South Africa. A few examples will suffice: Isaac Abraham Aber (Lithuania), Morris Barenblatt (Russia), Emanuel Brown (Palestine), Jack Cohen (Russia), Alexander Israel (Poland), Joe Levenson (Latvia) and Eli Weinberg (Latvia).

The Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, Hendrik F. Verwoerd, is the son of a Dutch Reformed Church missionary, and has lived in South Africa since he was a year old. On April 9, 1960, Prime Minister Verwoerd was shot twice in the head at point-blank range by a wealthy white farmer as he addressed a crowd of 30,000 spectators in Johannesburg.

The Prime Minister's assailant, David Pratt, of Pietersburg, was identified as being "of Jewish extraction" in the B'nai B'rith Messenger of Aug. 5, 1960.

Prime Minister Verwoerd was regarded in some circles as being "anti-semitic." In the mid-1930s, when Dr. Verwoerd was a professor of applied psychology at Stellenbosch University, he and five other professors protested to the Hertzog-Smuts government against the admission of Jewish refugees from Germany. In 1937, Dr. Verwoerd became editor of the Nationalist Party newspaper, "Die Transvaaler." His first article read in part:

"The Nationalist does not hate the Jew, but there was a clash of interests between the Jew and the Afrikaner, and the Afrikaner had found that commercial and industrial undertakings were mostly in 'foreign hands,' latterly mostly Jews."

The Afrikaners are descendants of the Dutch pioneers who established the first Boer (farmer) settlement at the cape in 1652.

Before World War II, the Nationalist Party (now in control) introduced a bill aimed at prohibiting Jewish immigration. The party called for the "deletion of Yiddish as a recognized European language for immigration purposes, for no further naturalization of Jewish immigrants, for the closing of certain professions to Jews and other 'non-assimilable' races, and for the prohibition of the changing of names, retrospective to 1930" (London Observer).

After complaints from the Dutch Reformed Synod, Educational Minister Jan De Klerk banned exhibits on the evolution of man (Darwin theory) from the Transvaal Museum in Pretoria, South Africa. In the past, Mr. De Klerk has also banned nude sculpture from public buildings in Pretoria. The standards of Christian education are being applied in South Africa. It is the declared policy of Prime Minister Verwoerd's Nationalist government that all learning